

统计力学作业7

郑子诺，物理41

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7.11

类似三维的麦克斯韦分布，可以直接写出速度分布为

$$f(\mathbf{v}) = \left(\frac{m}{2\pi kT} \right) e^{-\frac{m(v_x^2 + v_y^2 + v_z^2)}{2kT}}$$

速率分布为

$$f(v) = 2\pi v \left(\frac{m}{2\pi kT} \right) e^{-\frac{mv^2}{2kT}}$$

$$\bar{v} = \int_0^{+\infty} 2\pi v^2 \left(\frac{m}{2\pi kT} \right) e^{-\frac{mv^2}{2kT}} dv = \sqrt{\frac{\pi kT}{2m}}$$

$$\frac{df(v)}{dv} = 0 \rightarrow v_m = \sqrt{\frac{kT}{m}}$$

$$v_s^2 = \int_0^{+\infty} 2\pi v^3 \left(\frac{m}{2\pi kT} \right) e^{-\frac{mv^2}{2kT}} dv = \sqrt{\frac{2kT}{m}} \rightarrow v_s = \sqrt{\frac{2kT}{m}}$$

7.12

设 $\mathbf{v}_r = \mathbf{v}_2 - \mathbf{v}_1$, $v_c = \frac{\mathbf{v}_1 + \mathbf{v}_2}{2}$, 我们有

$$\mathbf{v}_1 = \mathbf{v}_c - \frac{\mathbf{v}_r}{2}, \mathbf{v}_2 = \mathbf{v}_c + \frac{\mathbf{v}_r}{2}$$

换元的雅可比行列式为

$$\begin{aligned}
 J &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= \det \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \det \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} = 1
 \end{aligned}$$

因此我们有

$$f(\mathbf{v}_r, \mathbf{v}_c) = J \left(\frac{m}{2\pi kT} \right)^3 e^{-\frac{mv_r^2}{2kT}} e^{-\frac{mv_c^2}{2kT}} = \left(\frac{2m}{2\pi kT} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} e^{-\frac{2mv_c^2}{2kT}} \left(\frac{m}{4\pi kT} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} e^{-\frac{mv_r^2}{4kT}}$$

因此

$$\bar{v}_r = 4\sqrt{\frac{kT}{\pi m}}$$

7.17

此时的配分函数为

$$Z_1 = \frac{S}{h^3} \int e^{-\beta \epsilon(\mathbf{p})} d\mathbf{p} \int_0^H e^{-\beta mgz} dz = Z_0 \frac{1 - e^{-\beta mgH}}{mg\beta}$$

因此

$$U = -\frac{N \partial \ln Z_1}{\partial \beta} = U_0 + NkT - \frac{NmgH}{e^{\frac{mgH}{kT}} - 1}$$

$$C_V = C_V^0 + Nk - \frac{N(mgH)^2 e^{\frac{mgH}{kT}}}{(e^{\frac{mgH}{kT}} - 1)^2} \frac{1}{kT^2}$$

7.21

$$Z_1 = e^{-\beta \epsilon_1} + e^{-\beta \epsilon_2}$$

令 $|\epsilon_2 - \epsilon_1| = \Delta$, $\frac{\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2}{2} = \epsilon_0$, 我们有

$$Z_1 = 2e^{-\beta \epsilon_0} \cosh \beta \frac{\Delta}{2}$$

$$U = -N \frac{\partial \ln Z_1}{\partial \beta} = N\epsilon_0 - N \frac{\Delta}{2} \tanh \beta \frac{\Delta}{2}$$

$$S = Nk \left(\ln Z_1 - \beta \frac{\partial \ln Z_1}{\partial \beta} \right) = Nk \left(\ln 2 \cosh \beta \frac{\Delta}{2} - \beta \frac{\Delta}{2} \tanh \beta \frac{\Delta}{2} \right)$$

当 $T \rightarrow 0, \beta \rightarrow +\infty$ 时,

$$U \rightarrow N\epsilon_0 - N \frac{\Delta}{2}, S \rightarrow 0$$

这是因为低温极限下系统处于能量最低态, 且无简并。

当 $T \rightarrow +\infty, \beta \rightarrow 0$ 时,

$$U \rightarrow N\epsilon_0, S \rightarrow Nk \ln 2$$

这是因为高温极限下系统处于任何态的概率都相等, 因此能量为两能级平均值, 熵为 $Nk \ln 2$ 。

7.23

$$\begin{aligned} Z_1^r &= \frac{1}{h^2} \iint dp_\theta dp_\varphi \int_0^\pi d\theta \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \exp \left\{ -\beta \left[\frac{1}{2I} \left(p_\theta^2 + \frac{p_\varphi^2}{\sin^2 \theta} \right) - d_0 E \cos \theta \right] \right\} \\ &= \frac{I}{\beta \hbar^2} \int_0^\pi \sin \theta e^{\beta d_0 E \cos \theta} d\theta \\ &= \frac{I}{\beta \hbar^2} \frac{e^{\beta d_0 E} - e^{-\beta d_0 E}}{\beta d_0 E} \end{aligned}$$